

## STRONG ADDRESS BY BONAPARTE ON BIG PROBLEM

(Continued From First Page.)

Luncheon were limited to five minutes, and a large number of expressions from the delegates were heard.

Four more addresses at the afternoon session, presided over by President William Dudley Foulke, which opened at 3 o'clock, completed the speaking program of the day. The evening program, beginning at 6:30, consisted of a meeting and dinner of the civic secretaries, with Elliot H. Goodwin, of New York, presiding, followed at 9 o'clock by a reception at the Commonwealth Club, arranged by the local entertainment committee for the delegates and visiting women.

**Attendance Increasing.** Considering the academic nature of the discussions, the attendance from the city at the deliberations yesterday was encouraging. It has not been generally known that the meetings are open to the public, and it was officially requested that this announcement be made. The league aims to interest as many people as possible in the various projects for civic betterment that are discussed at its meetings, and to this end invites the attendance of all interested persons.

Approximately 200 delegates were present when the presiding officer, Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, called the convention to order. These represent a number of the numerous organizations in the United States, having for their objects, civic betterment and political reform. For the most part they are designated by their respective organizations as official delegates to the convention, although a large number of the visitors are independent of any of these organizations, and have come to attend the meeting on their own initiative.

A liberal participation of women was noticed at yesterday's meetings. In addition to the wives and relatives of the delegates, a number of Richmond women, chiefly members of local civic and women's clubs, are attending.

**Foulke Again President.** The report of the nominating committee at the morning session was without change by unanimous vote. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., was chosen to succeed himself as president, and all of the major officers were re-elected with the exception of the first and third vice-presidents. Mrs. Jane Addams, the noted social worker of Chicago, was elected first time that the Municipal League has chosen a woman as member of its executive board.

The most notable tendency in American municipal life is that toward "hopefulness," said Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, secretary of the National Municipal League, in his address on "American Municipal Reform," which opened the morning session.

It was Mr. Woodruff's annual review in his capacity as secretary of the league of the progress in municipal government of the year just closed, and it summarized comprehensively and in a wholly optimistic tone the year's developments in this important field.

**Grafting More Unpopular.** "Grafting is becoming more and more unpopular as people come to know more about it. The revelations, while disgusting, are important and encouraging, because they reveal conditions which an enlightened public sentiment promptly seeks to correct and eliminate."

The increasing tendency toward an expansion of municipal functions, a

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amplification of the machinery of city government, and the greater use of the direct primary and methods of controlling public service corporations. Mr. Woodruff regarded as the more important progress of the year.

The movement for the establishment of a "commission" governments in American cities, owned by the people, its success to the fact that it is a simple form of government, easily understood, and providing a short ballot and a simplified form of nomination and election," he said.

Chicago and Philadelphia were pointed to as evidence of the wider use of the municipal primary. Secretary Woodruff referred to the reported use of sums as large as \$200,000 by candidates in Chicago.

"The remedy for this difficulty lies in the direction of restricting the amount to be expended by the individual for election expenses," he said. "The Thraldon of Massachusetts Cities," second address of the morning session, was delivered by Harvey N. Shepard, of Boston. He told of the utter helplessness of the Bay State municipalities, which are literally creatures of the Legislature, with no powers except those expressly delegated to them by their charters. Their every action, he told the assembly, was with-out force except when aided by legislative enactment—a condition of affairs which militates strongly against effective municipal government.

Thomas M. Pittman, city attorney of Henderson, N. C., prefaced his address on "The Problems of Small Cities," which was next on the program, with an invitation to Mr. Shepard and his Massachusetts fellow-citizens to move their families and household effects to North Carolina, where cities enjoy more freedom and where the New England passion for municipal freedom would find an unhampered field.

While the problems of the small city are not as large nor as insistent as those of the large cities, said Mr. Pittman, they nevertheless harbor abuses, not the least among which, in his opinion, are looseness in the administration of public business, and an almost criminal propensity for granting franchises without limit.

The small city, according to Mr. Pittman, is still inefficiently equipped with competent boards to provide sanitary surroundings, proper inspection of buildings, adequate regulation of hours of labor for women and children, proper inspection of foodstuffs and publicity of administrative proceedings.

Mr. Pittman advocated the adoption of the merit system to do away with what is in the smaller cities a fruitful cause of inefficiency in administrative officers—the common distribution of public offices among many petty officers with nominal salaries. "The officers," he said, "are a sort of side line to the official's private employment. Obviously the public would be better served by a consolidation of the offices and salaries, and the elimination of the 'side line' service."

**City Government by Commission.**

The morning session concluded with an address on "City Government by Commission," by Richard S. Childs, secretary of the Short Ballot Organization. He made out a strong case for the commission plan, which, he said, to put it in the most modest terms, is already a relative success because it is more democratic—that is, more sensitive to public opinion. And it is more sensitive to public opinion because it makes for a unification of powers, placing in the hands of the people, he said, and watch it. The watchfulness, he stated further, is rendered more effective by the short ballot, which is one of the features of the commission plan.

The subject was further discussed at the round table luncheon, which followed immediately after adjournment at 1 o'clock, and was presided over by Dr. A. B. Hart, of Harvard University. The speaking was opened by Admiral P. E. Chadwick, of Newport, R. I., whose views were very much at variance with those expressed by Mr. Childs, and who advocated the so-called "Newport plan," as a far more practical scheme of city government. Others who took part in the discussion were Richard Henry Dana, of Cambridge, Mass.; President S. C. Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina; Robert Trent Paine, of Boston; Robert S. Binkerd, of New York; Professor B. M. Bastall, of the University of Wisconsin; and Harvey N. Shepard, of Boston.

The afternoon meeting, President William Dudley Foulke presiding, opened with the reading of a report on "Excess Condemnation and Special Assessments," by Secretary C. R. Woodruff, in the absence of its author, Lawson Parry of the National Board of Taxation and Assessment, New York City. It stated that while the principle of excess condemnation has been common for many years, it has been common for many years, to acquire more land than that immediately needed for some of the improvement, for the purpose of safeguarding the work in one way or another, cases of its application in the United States are rare, and its legal status even questioned.

The subject of the report stated, is still in process of investigation, and a full report of the work will shortly be published in one of the National Municipal League series. Massachusetts, according to Richard Henry Dana, of Cambridge, who commented on the report before entering into his address, which followed next in the program, has recently legalized excess condemnation by legislative enactment.

**Antitoxin for Municipal Waste.**

Mr. Dana's subject was "Antitoxin for Municipal Waste and Corruption." It was in the nature of a preliminary report of a committee, of which he is chairman, appointed by the National Civil Service Reform and Municipal League jointly to study the subject of the collection and retention of experts in municipal work.

"There are certain internal diseases connected with our municipal Government in America," he said, "which act on the very circulation of our ordinary municipal life very much as hostile germs work in the human system. Spinning the simile further, he asserted that just as in medicine the introduction of the antitoxin into the human system produces something in the blood which strengthens the good and wholesome germs so that they better resist the insidious attacks of the hostile microbes in municipal affairs the introduction of a similar agency—civil service reform—will strengthen the municipal administration to resist the municipal ills to which it is heir."

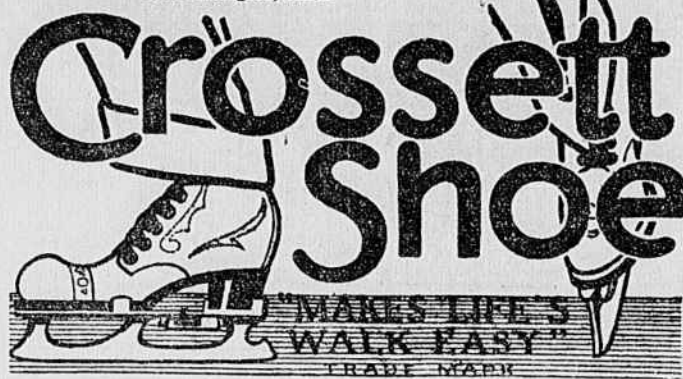
Mr. Dana advocated a merit system which would insure experienced and tried men at the head of important trusts, and whose tenure of office would be based solely upon merit and fitness.

The closing address of the afternoon meeting was to have been on "The German Imperial 'Incarnated Increment Tax,'" by Professor Robert C. Brooks, of the University of Cincinnati, but on account of its length and involved nature the speaker refrained from reading it, contenting himself with a brief statement of the nature of the work. Printed reports

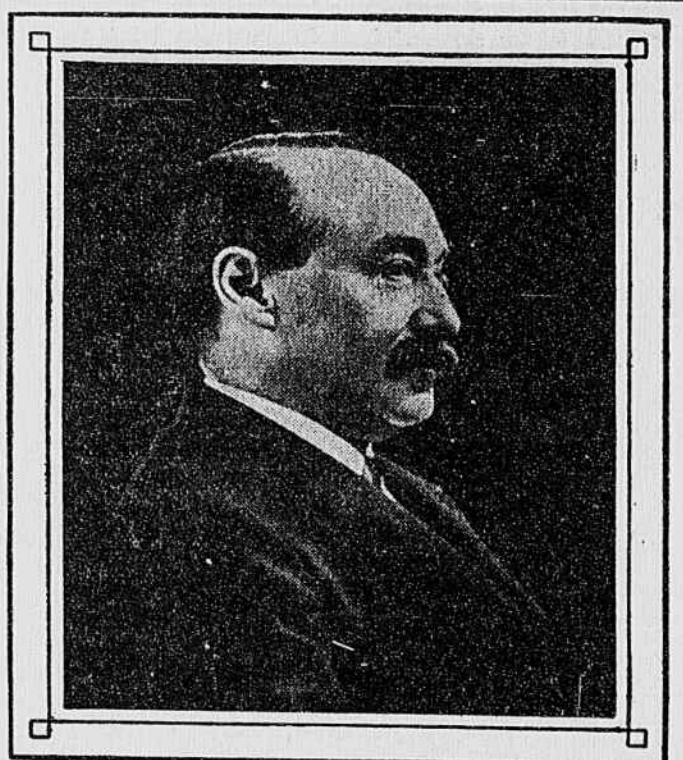
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## MUNICIPAL LEAGUE SPEAKER



CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE

of the address were distributed to the delegates.

At 6:30 P. M. took place the annual meeting and dinner of the civic secretaries committee, composed of the secretaries of the numerous civic and municipal organizations represented at

the convention. The presiding officer was Elliot H. Goodwin, of New York. A reception at the Commonwealth Club to the delegates and visiting women closed the first day of the convention.

**Officers Elected.**

Following are the officers elected yesterday morning: President, William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; Vice-Presidents, Jane Addams, Chicago; H. D. W. English, Pittsburgh; William Kent, Kentfield, Cal.; Camillus G. Kinder, New York; Charles Lowell, Harvard University; George McAneny, New York; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Treasurer, George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia; Secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia.

In the personnel of the executive council the election wrought little change. All the old members, with few exceptions, were elected. The new members of the council are: William M. Chadburne, New York; John Stewart, Bryan, Richmond; Edward L. Burchard, Chicago; Frederick Cook, Morehouse, Milwaukee; M. F. Hawley, Minneapolis; and W. L. Lighthall, Montreal.

**Fire Damage Nominal.**

Two alarms of fire were turned in late yesterday afternoon, but the damage in each case was merely nominal. The roof of the house at 106 Nicholson street, was slightly damaged by sparks from the chimney, and a mantelpiece in the residence at 1314 Ashland street was slightly damaged.

## To-Day's Program

9:30 A. M.—(Hon. William Dudley Foulke, presiding)—Municipal Finance and Health—Report of the Committee on City Finance and Budgets, George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia, chairman.

Report of the Committee on a Program for the Improvement of Methods of Municipal Administration, Dr. W. W. Willoughby, of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, chairman.

"Is a Standard of Municipal Efficiency Feasible and Desirable?" Dr. Jesse D. Burks, director Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research.

"The Chicago Commission on City Expenditures," Professor Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago.

"The Results of the Requirements of Uniform Reports, with Special Reference to Municipal Indebtedness," Charles P. Gettemy, director Massachusetts Bureau of Labor.

"The Duties of a Controller, with Special Reference to Independent Inspection of Municipal Work," Hon. John M. Walton, Controller Philadelphia.

"Economy and Efficiency in Municipal Health—Administration Work," Seliskar M. Gunn, Boston, assistant professor of Sanitary Biology and Public Health, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1 P. M.—Round Table Luncheon—"Housing, Health and Morals," Dr. W. W. Willoughby, of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency.

"The Swiss Electoral System," William L. Rappard, department of government, Harvard University.

"Preferential Voting," Reginald Mott Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

"Civic Surveys," Thomas H. Mawson, Liverpool, England, author of "Civic Art."

## COURT GRANTS POSTPONEMENT

Trial of Lewis Hooff Will Not Be Held Till January.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Alexandria, Va., November 14.—The trial of Lewis Hooff, former secretary and general manager of the defunct Mercantile Railway Building and Loan Association, was postponed to-day in the Corporation Court by Judge L. C. Barley until January 23 next. Hooff renewed his bail bond in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance at that time.

The principal ground for the postponement was in the form of an affidavit filed with the court by Hooff setting forth that the financial report on the affairs of the concern has not yet been completed by the expert accountants who are going over the affairs of the institution.

Arguments for a postponement were made by Attorneys J. L. Jeffries, of Norfolk, and Lewis H. Maheen, of this city. Commonwealth's Attorney S. C. Brent argued against a postponement.

The case of Hooff was slated for trial this morning. The Mercantile Railway Building and Loan Association went into the hands of receivers January 12 last and on September 13 a grand jury in the Corporation Court returned nine indictments against Hooff in connection with the failure. The jury was investigating the affairs of the concern several days before it made its report.

Hundreds of Alexandrians and others have their money tied up in this institution, and up to the present time the shareholders have no official statement as to the amount they will receive from their deposits.

## AMENDMENT NOT APPROVED BY TAFT

Will Not Agree to Change of Sherman Law Unless Federal Incorporation Fails.

Washington, November 14.—President Taft is not inclined to approve any amendment to the Sherman antitrust law unless it becomes apparent that Congress will not pass a Federal incorporation act. The President indicated this to-day.

Mr. Taft is anxious to have some legislation to clear up the situation for business men so they may realize exactly where they stand, but he made it plain that he preferred to see the changes in the regulation of commerce accompanied through Federal charters which could provide for corporations certain defined limitations. He let it be known that should that prove impossible he would endorse amendments to the Sherman law, pointing out specifically what this may not do.

It is the President's idea that if the Sherman law be amended it should define specifically what constitutes offenses against it. Crushing of competition, combination to ruin competitors or to raise prices or other acts of this kind should be specifically named in his opinion.

President Taft also believes that the amendments, if made, should be framed so as to make it unnecessary for the government to prove that a combination which has come to operate in restraint of trade, originally was intended for that purpose, as is now the case.

In the Standard Oil suit the Department of Justice had to begin with the company's record more than thirty years ago and work down to date to prove that the combinations were intended to crush competition.

There would be considerable risk in any attempt to amend the Sherman law, the President has been told, and it is believed he shares that view. He has made it plain, however, that he will not sympathize with any attempt to regulate the Sherman law, and he again to-day expressed the sentiment which he embodied in his Pittsburgh speech—that he had no sympathy with the statement that business men did not know when they were doing wrong.

After the Cabinet meeting to-day the President indicated the recommendations for trust legislation in his message to Congress would be along these lines. No bill will be prepared, the President merely recommending the legislation.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE

Friends to Take Part in Paying Tribute to Late Bishop.

A notable event commemorative of the late lamented Bishop Van de Vyver will take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock in the Sacred Heart Cathedral, when the sixty-one priests of the whole Virginia diocese will assemble to participate in the solemn month's mind mass. The bishop's repose for the repose of the bishop's soul, by his nephew, the Rev. Louis Smet, of St. Peter's Church, Rev. John McVerry, of Winchester, and Rev. J. M. McKeary, of St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, will act as deacon and sub-deacon of the mass. Rev. Joseph Magrill, D. D., secretary to the late bishop, will be the master of ceremonies. Rev. Felix Kappeler, of the cathedral, is to lead and direct the singing of the mass by the priests.

A striking part of the service will be a reading of the bishop's will, delivered by the Rev. Joseph Prioll, of Newport News. No doubt a large congregation will attend, since the public is invited to the service, which will be held exactly one month after the bishop's death.

Following the church services of Thursday a general conference of all the priests of the diocese is to take place in the Sacred Heart Cathedral at 11:30 A. M.

Directed to the service, which will be held exactly one month after the bishop's death, is to lead and direct the singing of the mass by the priests.

Robberies Reported.

R. M. McIntire, of 29 East Grace street, reported to the police yesterday that his house had been broken into and that a coat and two hats had been stolen. The robbery occurred some time during the afternoon.

Havens, of 602 West Broad street, reported that a blanket, earthenware and a vest had been stolen from his residence.

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## MOB WAS ORGANIZED TO LYNCH HUBARD

Believed That Slayer of Dr. Pettit Would Have Been Killed, Had He Been Taken to Lovington.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., November 14.—That Ben Hubbard, the slayer of Dr. Pettit, would have been lynched had he been taken from here to Lovington to-day for trial, is believed to-night. Information comes to-night that a well-organized mob had been formed to go to Lovington during the day and lynch the accused. That these plans were well laid is shown by the fact that two men are known to have watched the train to Lovington from here this morning to be able to communicate the fact to Nelson county that Hubbard was on his way there. Since Hubbard was not removed from here it has leaked out that the local military company was under orders to hold itself in readiness to respond to a call from Lovington if, after Hubbard reached there, there were evidence of trouble.

**Declare Him Insane.** John L. Long, leading counsel for Hubbard, to-night gave out the report of the alienists who examined Hubbard as to his sanity, which was to-day formally presented to Judge Gordon in his court at Lovington. The paper is addressed to counsel for Hubbard, and is as follows:

"The scope of our investigation consists in several personal examinations of, and conversations with Mr. Hubbard, covering a period from October 7, 1911, to November 11, 1911; verbal and written statements from Colonel J. L. Hubbard, his father; Thomas J. Hubbard, his son; verbal statements of his wife, Mr. Joanniny and Dr. A. S. Priddy, who visited Mr. Hubbard's home and took cognizance of his living conditions and talked with several neighbors regarding his conduct in recent years; upon a family history regarding hereditary defects; and upon the written report (hereto attached); and the verbal statements of Dr. W. D. Meeks, his family physician."

"From our personal observation, examinations and information from the above mentioned sources, we are firmly of the opinion that the said Benjamin R. Hubbard is at this time, was at the time he shot Dr. J. A. Pettit, September 25, 1911, and for a number of years prior thereto, has been insane."

"In confirmation of this unanimous joint report we herewith attach the individual reports made and signed by each of us."

"W. P. DREWRY, "A. S. PRIDDY, "J. S. DE JARNETTE."

**No Formal Action.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lovington, Va., November 14.—No formal action was taken in court here

## SALESMAN'S FATAL FALL FROM AUTO

James Bassett Is Almost Instantly Killed in Accident at Lynchburg.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., November 14.—James Bassett, a traveling salesman from Louisville, Ky., who had been in Lynchburg on a long engagement, was almost instantly killed about noon to-day in an automobile accident in Cabell street, the accident, according to occupants of the car, being due to the failure of the apparatus to respond to the chauffeur. Bassett was thrown out of the car and fell on his head on the sidewalk. It was evident that death was due to a fractured skull, for the car, having been driven fifteen minutes after the collision.

The car was being driven at the time by J. B. Mason, a contractor, and the other occupants were T. J. Burns and George Elder, electrical contractors, who were going to Mr. Mason's home on the Buonsboro Road to look after some contract work.

Mr. Mason claims that the car was not going more than six or eight miles an hour at the time of the accident. The tragedy occurred on the recently paved portion of Cabell street, about two and a half squares below Rivermont Avenue.

Shortly after the accident all three survivors of the accident were taken to the police station by Sergeant Smith, where their names and addresses were taken and they were told to hold themselves in readiness for a probable investigation that may be made in the Police Court.

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